

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 5.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1862.

NUMBER 275.

The Daily Gazette.

HELD EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
HOLLY BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET,
TERMS \$1.00 PER COPY,
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHARLES HORN, HOLLY BOWEN, DAVID WILCOX.

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Local Notices (leads) and kept inside, having preference of ordinary advertisements, 50 per cent advance on ordinary rates.
Advertisers not accompanied with directions will be inserted full form, and charged for accordingly.
All copy will be paid for in advance, and will be inserted full form, and charged for accordingly.
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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

L. DAY & CO.,
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, 11 William's 5 story
block, East Milwaukee street, Janesville.

I. O. F.,
Wheaton Lodge, No. 13, meets in Lappin's Block, on
Wednesday evenings, at 8 o'clock, by J. A. PECKHAM, N. O.

KNOXWTON & PECKHAM,
Attorneys at Law, Hyatt House Block, Janesville, Wis.
J. H. KNOWLTON, Esq., 11 Main street, J. A. PECKHAM,

JOHN WINANS,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, office under Central
Bank, Janesville, Wis., and 3rd floor, 11 Main street.

J. W. D. PARKER,
Attorneys at Law, Janesville, Wis., Office with Bates
Nichols, North Main street, may 28th, 1861.

Z. WILLARD MERRILL,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office Lappin's Block,
Janesville, Wisconsin, April 28th, 1861.

T. M. ATTERTON,
Counselor and Attorney at Law, Collecting Agent, Ac-
tuary, and Underwriter, established on short notice, ad-
dress, West Mitchell, Iowa, July 1st, 1861.

G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.,
Homeopathist and Surgeon, Office and residence, Academ-
y, a few rods north of Lappin's Block, Chittenden depo-

D. R. F. PENDLETON,
Dentist is prepared to operate in every branch of his
profession; Home one door north of McKey & Brav,
Main street, Janesville, Wis., April 28th, 1861.

H. A. PATTERSON,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Justice of the Peace, Janesville,
Wis., Office on Main street, nearly opposite the
Telegraph Office, my 28th, 1861.

DOCTOR W. AMELI,
Gentleman over Mr. Miller's house, the first house east of
the post office, Residence corner Pleasant and Franklin
streets, two blocks east of the Baptist Church, 28th.

ELDREGE & PEASE,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office in Myers'
block, Main street, Janesville, Wis., J. J. PEASE.

NOAH NEWELL,
Wholesale and Retail Bookseller and Stationer, Lappin's
block, east side of river, Janesville, Wis.

S. P. COLE, M. D.,
Homeopathist and Surgeon, Office at Beale's Hotel Store,
Residence, five doors south of the Baptist Church.

NEW YORK CASH STORE,
M. C. Smith, Wholesale and Retail dealer in Dry Goods,
Crockery, Solar Lamps, Boots and Shoes, Hats and
Caps, Bonnets, Ready-made Clothing and every kind
of Merchandise at the very lowest cash price, 24th.

BENNETT, CASSADY & GIBBS,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office, Lappin's
block, Janesville, Wis., will furnish Abstract of Title
and Land Money, July 1st, 1861.

G. T. COLE,
Teacher of Singing, Organ, Melodion, Harmony and
Piano, also Apparatus for the Blind, Mrs. Wilson & Mr.
Wilson's music store, and Mr. Deacon's, 11 Main street.

W. ROBINSON,
Architect, Design and plans for both public and private
buildings, together with total drawings, specifications,
builders' contracts, estimates, &c., furnished at short
notice, Office in Lappin's Block, April 28th, 1861.

Fine Goods! Fine Goods!
LOWE'S Brown Windsor Soap,
Bathin's Brown White Soap,
Mangan & Coal's Soaps,
Chloro Fleeting Soap,
Worley's Honey Soap,
Harrison's Rose, Honey, Patchouly, Punkie and
Crocus Soaps, in bars for family use,
Transparent, only bars fit to use,
Yankee Shaving Genuines,
Worley's Cold Cream, Glycerine,
Military Shaving Soap, Galo's,
Gologas, Bay Rum, Florida Water,
Batting Towels, Fine Sponges,
Toilet Goods, of all kinds, at
TALMAN & COLLINS.

WANTED!
Recruits for the 8th Regiment of Infantry.

of the
REGULAR ARMY!

THIS Regiment offers services
to individuals for all Patriotic men.

They being sure from the
blood of their enlistment of
the 8th Regt. Chicago, will be
commanded by experienced
Officers. Terms of enlistment,
THREE YEARS.

Pay per Month, \$15.

\$16. \$17.

In case a soldier becomes dis-
abled he is sure of a good home
at the Soldiers' Rest, or a Pension
for Life. Apply, for further information,
at No. 2 Hyatt House,
Janesville, May 12, 1861.

O. V. A. AINEN, 2d Lt.
8th Infantry U. S. Army,
Recruiting Officer,
Janesville.

Blacksmith's Coal.

W. COOK, for a small quantity
per ton, the best and other coal pro-
portionally.

Our coal is warranted to be a No. 1
LAURENCE & ATWOOD,
Janesville, May 12, 1861.

GLASSWARE!

EXHIBITED to day, a lot entirely now patterned
New Glasses, Goblets, Tankards, Preserve Jars,
Fruit Jars, Napkins, Butter Prints, Wine
Champagne Bottles, etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc.,
March 28th.

M. ORLON of Lessons in Life, by Thibault, received this
day. Call immediately if you wish a copy.
O. J. DEARHORN.

A SUPERIOR article of Lamp Oil, which won
a longer than any other kind and will not gum
up chimneys. For sale at TALMAN & COLLINS,
Janesville.

WHEELOCK'S
BLACKSMITH'S COAL.

WE are now selling some Blacksmith Coal \$10 per
ton, for the iron, and other coal proportionally.

Our coal is warranted to be a No. 1.

LAURENCE & ATWOOD,
Janesville, May 12, 1861.

WARRANTED DEMES FOR SALM.

50 PAINTINGS Black Velvet, Ribbons, all number
various, a day or two.

MINTY & PRO.

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The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Tuesday Evening, Feb. 11, 1862.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the fort but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet;
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Rosnoke Island Is Ours!

Our dispatches to day bring the gratifying news that Gen. Burnside has captured Rosnoke Island. Although the intelligence comes through rebel sources, it is no doubt edge it, as the enemy would not acknowledge it, if the defeat had not been decided.

The hearts of all true and loyal men will be stirred by this victory. It gives us renewed hope. Now let the Union columns march on, along the whole line from east to west, and drive the rebels to the gulf, unfurling the starry banner on every hill, and over every valley of the south; and so let treason perish.

Rebel Acknowledgment of Defeat at Mill Springs.

The Nashville papers of the 28th inst., frankly acknowledge their defeat at the battle of Mill Springs, near Somerset. Their troops scattered in wild dismay, and none of them stopped when they reached Livingston, Overton county, about seventy-five miles distant from the battle field, in the direction of Nashville; some of them reaching the latter place. Only a portion of the army appears to have run in the direction of Knoxville.

Their disaster is attributed to the drunkenness of Gen. Crittenden, who is stated to have been in a beastly state of intoxication at the time of the battle. Probably the impetuous bravery of the federal troops, also, had something to do with their defeat. But it cannot be denied that drunkenness is the bane of both armies in this war. Intemperance is the greatest evil of our time. If the southerners had been a sober and moral people, there would have been no rebellion, and its officers and soldiers were all temperate men, the revolt would have been crushed before this.

The fidelity among the officers of the rebel regiments is even greater than was at first reported. Major Henry M. R. Foggy, aid de-camp to Zollicoffer, was wounded in the battle—it was supposed slightly—but has since died. His remains had reached Nashville. Lieutenant O. B. Shields, another member of the rebel general's staff, is said to have been killed by his side. In addition to these are the names of Captain Dodson of the Hermitage Guards, Lieutenant Peyton of the Hickory Guards, Sergeant Gray of the Sawance Rifles, and Lieutenant Colonel Carter. Among the wounded are the names of several colonels.

The malicious report in one of your contemporaries that the President and Secretary Stanton have taken the control of the war out of the hands of General McClellan is a fabrication from the whole cloth, and designed to injure our young commander-in-chief. General McClellan is not to be confined to the army of the Potomac, although he intends to give that his special supervision, but will hereafter, as he has heretofore since the retirement of General Scott, conduct the whole operations of the war, at least as far as they relate to the general plan which has been laid out. Wash. Dis., to the N. Y. World.

Notwithstanding this denial by the special organ of the administration, the fact is admitted that Gen. McClellan is "to give his special supervision" to the army of the Potomac. And it is also apparent that the president, and especially the secretary of the war, are giving more attention, and exercising greater authority over the army, than ever heretofore. They will let the young commander-in-chief down easily. It is impossible for one man to look to the special details of the army at Washington, and manage, at the same time, all the armies throughout the country. No one ought to undertake it, and Gen. McClellan should be willing to give up to another major general, either the office of general-in-chief, or the special command of the army of the Potomac. To insist on retaining both is an evidence of weakness on his part.

British Strong Blockade.—Whenever England begins to count about the misdeeds of other nations, her hypocrisy is sure to be exposed by a reference to her own history. The recent clamor about the stone blockade of Savannah, and other southern ports, calls to recollection the fact in our revolutionary war, that the English blockade of Savannah, in the same manner that she now denounces as barbarous and cruel. The effects of their stone bulks remain to this day at what is called "The Wreck," in Savannah river, 15 miles above Tybee Island, and only two miles below the Savannah Exchange. They reduce the channel to a depth of about 8 feet where it was formerly 15. The wrecks at this point were sunk during the revolution, by direction of the commander of the English forces, then in possession of Savannah, to blockade the entrance to the Front river, as a protection against the approach of the French and American fleets. So far as can be ascertained, the vessels sunk were the following: His Majesty's ship Rose, the Savannah, armed ship, purchased into the King's service, three months before, and four transports which blocked up the channel. Our government has spent \$40,000 in the partial removal of this old British blockade.

The Rebels in Trouble About Columbus.

An article in the New Orleans Delta, of the 28th ult., discloses the fact that the rebels were far from being satisfied with the situation of their affairs at Columbus, Ky., before the federal victory at Fort Henry, and their apprehensions, since that event, must be greatly increased. The Delta admits that the safety of New Orleans depends upon Columbus, and in case it should fall it says there would be nothing to prevent the federal forces from sweeping down the river with their fleet of gunboats, when the condition of New Orleans would be "hopeless," as "Columbus is the northern key of the Mississippi delta."

To prevent our advance it is stated that Gen. Polk has called upon the governors of Louisiana and Mississippi for more troops. The Delta says:

General Trudeau, who has charge of the heavy artillery at Columbus, is also in the city, and corroborates all the apprehensions expressed in the foregoing remarks. Is it not possible to send five thousand men from this city to Gen. Polk's re-enforcement? It is safe to say, perhaps, that a much larger number could be spared at present, especially as they could be speedily returned by railroad, in case of any emergency which is now not foreseen. At all events, Columbus demands the earnest attention of our authorities. The enemy is making a last effort, and we should be ready to meet it effectually at Columbus. We have only to stand our ground for sixty days, and the enemy will sink in exhaustion and despair. But he will drink new hope and life for an indefinite prolongation of the war if we fail to stand our ground at Columbus.

According to the Bowling Green Courier, of Jan. 38th, Gen. Beauregard has been assigned to the chief command at Columbus. If this is so, Beauregard cannot complain of inactivity, as he is said to have done at Manassas, as all signs indicate that he will have plenty to do, when he assumes his new command.

BEAUREGARD'S Report of the BATTLE OF BULL RUN.—Beauregard's official report of the battle of Bull Run appears in the New York Herald. He states the rebels lost at 269 killed and 1,183 wounded—total 1,652. He says the effective force of all arms of the army (rebel) of the Potowmac, on the morning of Sunday, July 21st, did not exceed 21,823, and twenty-nine guns. The Union force he sets down at 65,000. Gen. Johnston arrived at Manassas on Saturday at noon, and being Beauregard's superior in rank, the latter assumed command; but on learning Beauregard's plans, yielded the direction of affairs to him. He admits that previous to the arrival of reinforcements in the afternoon, the rebels were compelled to fall back; and says that the fatigued condition of his men, an insufficiency of cavalry, and the heavy rain of the next day, prevented him from moving on to Washington.

NÉCROIS IN THE REBEL ARMY.—Many evidences have heretofore been published to prove that the rebels have armed their negroes to fight the Union troops. The following dispatch published in the Bowling Green Courier, of the 28th ult., pretty effectually settles the question:

"NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 27.—The anniversary of the secession of Louisiana was celebrated to-day. The military turned out in full force, and there was a grand review of the troops. There were ten thousand, armed and equipped, ready to take the field, among whom were one thousand free colored soldiers."

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.
Fort Henry, Saturday, Feb. 8th, 3 o'clock p.m., via Cairo, Feb. 9.

Directly after the capture of the fort the gunboats Lexington, Tyler and Conestoga, started up the river with instructions to proceed as far as they saw fit up Tennessee.

Yesterday the Corondoret, in charge of Col. Webster, Col. Higgins and Colonel McPherson, of Gen. Grant's staff, made reconnoissance as far as the bridge of the Memphis and Clarksville railroad at Danville. They found but one family left in the town at the bridge. Quarters had been built and occupied by some troops who were found a large quantity of army supplies, commissary stores, wagons, &c. The rebel inhabitants are deserting their dwellings for miles around, and fleeing in every direction.

Instead of there being fourteen guns instead of Col. Dickey's cavalry and Col. John A. Logan's regiment, there were but eight.

It appears that Lieut. Col. McCullough, of Dickey's cavalry, went out on the Fort Donelson road, some three miles, in pursuit of the retreating rebels, and overtook and had skirmish with a party who had three guns in charge, the rebels abandoning their guns and retreating, one man being killed on each side.

Col. McCullough did not, however, bring in the guns. Meanwhile, Col. Logan with a small force of infantry, was ordered to pursue the enemy. He met Dickey's men near where the guns were taken, and requested them to advance, which they refused to do, as their horses were too much jaded for further use. Col. Logan found he could not go any farther through the mud with infantry, and leaving the captured pieces in their charge, which they brought in, took with him eight mounted men and advanced some three miles further, where he overhauled four more guns under a guard of men who surrendered them, with horses, &c., which were also brought into the fort. Col. Logan went within half a mile of where another gun was found in a ravine, but it was being night, and not having horses, it was not taken away; but it will be secured to-night.

Nearly all the guns were spiked with telegraph wire, which can easily be removed. They are brass pieces, 6-pounds, and are a fine order of guns.

All the prisoners taken, about one hundred in number, were yesterday sent down to Cairo in charge of Capt. W. S. Miller, aid to Gen. Grant, on the steamer Iatan.

The amount of property captured at this fort will exceed \$1,000,000. Some reporters have sent their dispatches from here headed under a changed title of Fort Foot.

Although Flag Officer Foote is highly serving of his honor being conferred upon him, Gen. McClellan exceeded his power in attempting to change the name. He cannot do this. This is still Fort Henry.

Reconnoisances have been made by Col.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette, From the Eighth Regiment.

CAMP CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 7, 1862.

Messrs. Editors.—This is a joyful day for us, far from being satisfied with the situation of their affairs at Columbus, Ky., before the federal victory at Fort Henry, and some of them look very ragged. I visited the Cincinnati this morning after she landed, and counted thirty-one holes that the rebel guns had put thru her at Fort Henry, yesterday, in the action.

I had a long conversation with some of those who were on board, and they say the boats run within seven hundred yards of the fort, and laid there until the rebel flag was lowered. The same flag that waved over Fort Henry yesterday morning is now flying on the Cincinnati, beneath the stars and stripes. Two guns on the flag ship were disabled, and during the first fifteen minutes of the engagement the rebels had seven guns dismounted. The rebel general commanding the fort is now a prisoner here, with as near as we can find out, about eight hundred men, also prisoners. There were four boats engaged in the first part of the action: After fifteen minutes fighting, the Essex got a 32-pound shot through her boiler, which disabled her. She drew off and left the matter in the hands of the Cincinnati, St. Louis and Carondelet, which finished up the job in just one hour and thirty minutes. The land forces never fired a shot. When the boats left, the stars and stripes waved over the fort, and a strong force left to garrison it. Four 32-pound shot went through the smoke stack of one of the boats. I believe the only man who got killed was a soldier on the Cincinnati. A ball struck her in the bow and went through the wood work, passed through a gun carriage, and shot off the head of one of the gunners. There were nine main boats to death on the Essex when the shot struck the boiler. All the boats engaged will probably have to lay up for repairs. Wherever a shot struck the iron clad part of the boats, no damage was done. The rebels made some pretty good shooting, but it is a great wonder to me that they did not sink some of our boats, they being in such short range—only seven hundred yards from the fort. The fort mounted twenty-seven heavy guns, and the men say there are barracks enough there to accommodate 30,000 men, so our troops will not suffer from exposure.

The weather is quite warm here, and the mud about two feet deep on the level, and a chance for its drifting if the river gets much higher. Troops are constantly arriving here from St. Louis by the river, and I suppose we will soon be ready to go to Columbus, but I do not think we can finish that job in as short a time as it took at Fort Henry, but I have no doubt but what it can be taken in one or two days' fighting, and I think now is the time to go down. We have got there scared a little.

Nothing is heard from the Cumberland river expedition, but there is no doubt but what it will be successful.

We are now brigaded, and belong to the 3d brigade, Gen. Paine commanding. The health of the troops is something better than when I wrote last.

Yours, etc., W. B. BRITTON, Capt. Co. G, 8th Regt. W. V.

Correspondence of the Janesville Gazette, From the Thirteenth Regiment.

LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 5.

EDITORS GAZETTE.—The 13th has orders to march to Fort Scott. We start on Friday morning. We are assigned to now acting Brig. Gen. Dettzler's brigade. Fort Scott is 106 miles south of this city. All our friends are desired to direct all letters to the 13th Reg't Wis. Vols., Fort Scott, Kansas. Name also the letter of the company of which the person is a member, if in any. Will other papers in the vicinity copy? Our regiment has won an excellent name here—the men have behaved nobly.

H. C. TILTON.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Feb. 5.

Ebs. GAZETTE.—As I promised friends in general, and a certain set of associates in particular, with whom I used to meet evenings in a store in Janesville not far from Pease's block, while the 13th was at Camp Tredway, where we used to discuss the topics of interest of those days, to keep them posted of our movements and to communicate such other little incidents as I might think of interest to the readers of your invaluable paper, (of which by the way, I have not received a single number yet,) I have brought my pen into requisition to fulfill that pledge. My last communication I think was dated at Weston, 21st of January. We staid there over night and the next day, the 22d, loaded our baggage from the cars on government wagons, drawn mostly by mules, and driven by a man with one line, who rides the high wheel mule, in a good old Pennsylvania style, and started for this city, the men marching on foot with their personal luggage on their backs. We went down the Missouri on the ice some two miles, when we bore to the right and entered upon the soil of Kansas, at which the whole regiment, at the suggestion of Adjutant Rager, by companies gave three cheers for Kansas, which made the welkin ring again.—We then continued by the ordinary wagon road three miles to Fort Leavenworth, where we halted a few moments in line, when we proceeded to this city, a distance of two miles, which is said to contain some ten thousand inhabitants, with many good substantial dwellings and stores, in the business part of the city. When it is considered that seven years ago there were, but two buildings here and the scarcity and dearth of lumber, it is surprising what a stride it has taken towards a great city, and that all within the past border ruffian troubles. This city is pleasantly situated on the west bank of the Missouri river, on the best site I think ever saw, as it is a large conical shaped piece of ground, rising gently and evenly on every side. The valley of the river on the east, and the valleys terminating the declivities on all the other surrounding sides, presenting to the spectator the appearance of one vast amphitheater.

The name of Gen. Schoepf is pronounced as written *Schoepf*, the sound of the p, being given.

It is quite an exciting time with the boys to-day, as we have orders to leave here, day after-morrow, for Fort Scott, a distance of 150 miles. They are all writing, and packing knapsacks, tent and everything else pertaining to military paraphernalia.

The boys are all around me as I am writing, and Capt. Stevens is just as usual, making reports, taking receipts &c.

We had a gale day here yesterday; the Kansas 1st regiment returned, after a campaign of eight months full service. They had a long conversation with some of those who were on board, and they say the boats run within seven hundred yards of the fort, and laid there until the rebel flag was lowered.

The same flag that waved over Fort Henry yesterday morning is now flying on the Cincinnati, beneath the stars and stripes. Two guns on the flag ship were disabled, and during the first fifteen minutes of the engagement the rebels had seven guns dismounted. The rebel general commanding the fort is now a prisoner here, with as near as we can find out, about eight hundred men, also prisoners.

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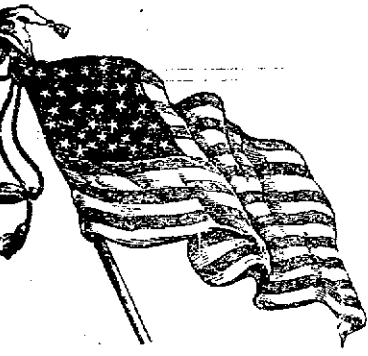
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The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Tuesday Evening, Feb. 11, 1862.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Roanoke Island Is Ours!

Our dispatches to day, bring the gratifying news that Gen. Burnside has captured Roanoke Island. Although the intelligence comes through rebel sources, it is no doubt reliable, as the enemy would not acknowledge it if the defeat had not been decisive.

The hearts of all true and loyal men will be stirred by this victory. It gives us renewed hope. Now let the Union column march on, along the whole line from east to west, and drive the rebels to the gulf, unfurling the starry banner on every hill and over every valley of the south; and so let treason perish.

Rebel Acknowledgment of Defeat at Mill Springs.

The Nashville papers of the 28th inst., frankly acknowledge their defeat at the battle of Mill Springs, near Somerset. Their troops scattered in wild dismay, and none of them stopped until they reached Livingston, Overton county, about seventy-five miles distant from the battle field, in the direction of Nashville; some of them reaching the latter place. Only a portion of the army appears to have run in the direction of Knoxville.

Their disaster is attributed to the drunkenness of Gen. Crittenden, who is stated to have been in a beastly state of intoxication at the time of the battle. Probably the impetuous bravery of the federal troops, also, had something to do with their defeat. But it cannot be denied that drunkenness is the bane of both armies in war. Intemperance is the greatest evil of our time. If the southerners had been a sober and moral people, there would have been no rebellion, and if our officers and soldiers were all temperate men, the revolt would have been crushed before this.

The fatality among the officers of the rebel regiments is even greater than was at first reported. Major Henry M. R. Fogg, aid de-camp to Zollicoffer, was wounded in the battle—it was supposed slightly—but has since died. His remains had reached Nashville. Lieutenant C. B. Shields, another member of the rebel general's staff, is said to have been killed by his side. In addition to these are the names of Captain Dodson of the Hermitage Guards, Lieutenant Peyton of the Hickory Guards, Sergeant Gray of the Sewannee Rifles, and Lieutenant Colonel Carter. Among the wounded are the names of several colonels.

The malicious report in one of your temporaries that the President and Secretary Stanton have taken the control of the war out of the hands of General McClellan is a fabrication from the whole cloth, and designed to injure our young commander-in-chief. General McClellan is not to be confined to the army of the Potomac, although he intends to give that his special supervision, but will hereafter, as he has heretofore since the retirement of General Scott, conduct the whole operations of the war, at least as far as they relate to the general plan which has been laid out.—*Wash. Dis. to the N. Y. World.*

Notwithstanding this denial by the special organ of the administration, the fact is admitted that Gen. McClellan is "to give his special supervision" to the army of the Potomac. And it is also apparent that the president, and especially, the secretary of the war, are giving more attention and exercising greater authority over the army, than ever heretofore. They will let the young commander-in-chief down easily. It is impossible for one man to look to the special details of the army at Washington, and manage, at the same time, all the armies throughout the country. No one ought to undertake it, and Gen. McClellan should be willing to give up to another major general, either the office of general-in-chief, or the special command of the army of the Potomac. To insist on retaining both is an evidence of weakness on his part.

BRITISH STONE BLOCKADE.—Wherever England begins to cast about the misdeeds of other nations, her hypocrisy is sure to be exposed by a reference to her own history. The recent clamor about the stone blockade of Savannah, and other southern ports, calls to recollection the fact in our revolutionary war, that the English blockaded Savannah, in the same manner that she now denounces as barbarous and cruel. The effects of their stone buoys remain to this day at what is called "The Wrecks," in Savannah River, 15 miles above Tybee Island, and only two miles below the Savannah Exchange. They reduce the channel to a depth of about 8 feet where it was formerly 15. The wrecks at this point were sunk during the revolution, by direction of the commander of the English forces, then in possession of Savannah, to blockade the entrance to the Front river, as a protection against the approach of the French and American fleets. So far as can be ascertained, the vessels sunk were the following: His Majesty's ship Rose, the Savannah armed ship, purchased into the King's service some time before, and four transports which blocked up the channel. Our government has spent \$40,000 in the partial removal of this old British blockade.

The Rebels in Trouble About Columbus.

An article in the New Orleans Delta, of the 30th ult., discloses the fact that the rebels were far from being satisfied with the situation of their affairs at Columbus, Ky., before the federal victory at Fort Henry, and their apprehensions, since that event, must be greatly increased. The Delta admits that the safety of New Orleans depends upon Columbus, and in case it should fall it says there would be nothing to prevent the federal forces from sweeping down the river with their fleet of gunboats, when the condition of New Orleans would be "hopeless," as Columbus is the northern key of the Mississippi delta."

To prevent our advance it is stated that Gen. Polk has called upon the governors of Louisiana and Mississippi for more troops. The Delta says:

General Trudeau, who has charge of the heavy artillery at Columbus, is also in the city, and corroborates all the apprehensions expressed in the foregoing remarks. Is it not possible to send five thousand men from this city to Gen. Polk's re-enforcement? It is safe to say, perhaps, that a much larger number could be spared at present, especially as they could be speedily returned by railroad, in case of any emergency which is now not foreseen. At all events, Columbus demands the earnest attention of our authorities. The enemy is making a last effort, and we should be ready to meet it effectually at Columbus. We have only to stand our ground for sixty days, and the enemy will sink in exhaustion and despair. But he will drink new hope and life for an indefinite prolongation of the war if we fail to stand our ground at Columbus.

According to the Bowling Green Courier, of Jan. 38th, Gen. Beauregard has been assigned to the chief command at Columbus. If this is so, Beauregard cannot complain of inactivity, as he is said to have done at Manassas, as all signs indicate that he will have plenty to do, when he assumes his new command.

BEAUREGARD'S REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.—Beauregard's official report of the battle of Bull Run appears in the New York Herald. He states the rebel loss at 259 killed and 1,483 wounded—total 1,682. He says the effective force of all arms of the army (rebel) of the Potowmac, on the morning of Sunday, July 21st, did not exceed 21,833, and twenty-nine guns. The Union force he sets down at 55,000. Gen. Johnston arrived at Manassas on Saturday at noon, and being Beauregard's superior in rank, the latter assumed command; but on learning Beauregard's plans, yielded the direction of affairs to him. He admits that, previous to the arrival of reinforcements in the afternoon, the rebels were compelled to fall back; and says that the fatigued condition of his men, an insufficiency of cavalry, and the heavy rain of the next day, prevented him from moving on to Washington.

NEGROES IN THE REBEL ARMY.—Many evidences have heretofore been published to prove that the rebels have armed their negroes to fight the Union troops. The following dispatch published in the Bowling Green Courier, of the 28th ult., pretty effectually settles the question:

"NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 27.

"The anniversary of the secession of Louisiana was celebrated to-day. The military turned out in full force, and there was a grand review of the troops. There were ten thousand, armed and equipped, ready to take the field, among whom were one thousand free colored soldiers."

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

FORT HENRY, Saturday, Feb. 8th, 3 o'clock p. m., via Cairo, Feb. 9.

Directly after the capture of the fort the boats Lexington, Tyler and Conestoga, started up the river with instructions to proceed as far as they saw fit Tennessee river.

Yesterday the Corondale, in charge of Col. Webster, Col. Higgins and Colonel McPherson, of Gen. Grant's staff, made reconnaissance as far as the bridge of the Memphis and Clarksville railroad at Danville. They found one family left in the town at the bridge. Quarters had been built and occupied by some troops where was found a large quantity of army supplies, commissary stores, wagons, &c. The rebel inhabitants are deserting their dwellings for any which the person is a member, if in any. Will other papers in the vicinity copy. Our regiment has won an excellent name here—the men have behaved nobly.

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CAMP CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 7, 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—This is a joyful day in Cairo, and I suppose all over the north. The gunboat fleet has just arrived from Fort Henry, and some of them look very ragged. I visited the Cincinnati this morning after she landed, and counted thirty-one holes that the rebel guns had put third her at Fort Henry, yesterday, in the action. I had a long conversation with some of those who were on board, and they say the boats went within seven hundred yards of the fort, and laid there until the rebel flag was lowered. The same flag that waved over Fort Henry yesterday morning is now flying on the Cincinnati, beneath the stars and stripes. Two guns on the flag ship were disabled, and during the first fifteen minutes of the engagement the rebels had seven guns dismounted. The rebel general commanding the fort is now a prisoner here, with, as near as we can find out, about eight hundred men, also prisoners. There were four boats engaged in the first part of the action. After fifteen minutes fighting, the Essex got a 32-pound shot through her boiler, which disabled her. She drew off and left the matter in the hands of the Cincinnati, St. Louis and Carondelet, which finished up the job in just one hour and thirty minutes. The land forces never fired a shot. When the boats left, the stars and stripes waved over the fort, and a strong force left to garrison it. Four 32-pound shot went through the smoke stack of one of the boats. I believe the only man who got killed was a soldier on the Cincinnati. A ball struck her in the bow and went through the wood work, passed through a gun carriage, and shot off the head of one of the gunners. There were nine men scalped to death on the Essex when the shot struck the boiler. All the boats engaged will probably have to lay up for repairs. Wherever a shot struck the iron clad part of the boats, no damage was done. The rebels made some pretty good shooting, but it is a great wonder to me that they did not sink some of our boats, they being in such short range—only seven hundred yards from the fort. The fort mounted twenty-seven heavy guns, and the men say there are barracks enough there to accommodate 30,000 men, so our troops will not suffer from exposure. The weather is quite warm here, and the mud about two feet deep on the level, and a chance for its drifting if the river gets much higher.—Troops are constantly arriving here from St. Louis by the river, and I suppose we will soon be ready to go to Columbus, but I do not think we can finish that job in as short a time as it took at Fort Henry, but I have no doubt but what it can be taken in one or two days' fighting, and I think now is the time to go down. We have got them scared a little.

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DEATHS AND RESIGNATIONS OF REBEL GENERALS.—Since the break out of the rebellion the Southern Confederacy has lost the following named rebel generals:

Maj. Gen. David B. Twiggs, resigned.

Brig. Gen. Henry B. Jackson, resigned.

Brig. Gen. Robert S. Garnett, killed.

Brig. Gen. W. H. T. Walker, resigned.

Brig. Gen. Barnard E. Bee, killed.

Brig. Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, resigned.

Brig. Gen. Thomas T. Fauntleroy, resigned.

Brig. Gen. Henry B. Jackson, resigned.

Brig. Gen. John B. Grayson, died.

Brig. Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer, killed.

Brig. Gen. Philip S. George Cocke, com. minister.

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